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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Iran

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SUBJECT The Public Cooperation Hospital No 2, Tehran

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1. [] the Public Cooperation Hospital No 2 in Tehran [] is owned and operated by the city government. The hospital provides free medical treatment for the indigent. It is a new hospital and first accepted patients in 1950.

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2. Hospital facilities include 150 beds, five physicians with MD degrees (all from the University of Tehran), six University of Tehran medical students and eight practical nurses. The hospital is always crowded; bed vacancies are usually filled within a few hours after patients' departure. Written medical histories are maintained and case histories on each patient are taken. All medical records are filed alphabetically in the admitting office.

3. The staff physicians with MD degrees spend at least four hours each day at the hospital and receive salaries ranging from 3000 to 4000 rials per month. Student physicians must be seniors in the University of Tehran medical school. They receive a fixed salary of 1200 rials per month and usually work at least four hours each day. Student physicians strive for appointments to this hospital because it is the only one in Tehran which pays a salary for their services.

4. Because the Persian language has an inadequate medical vocabulary, prescriptions are written in Latin and French. All prescriptions are filled once a day, except for emergencies, in the hospital pharmacy where there are two pharmacists with degrees from University of Tehran.

25X1 5. [] the infectious diseases department. The principal infectious diseases treated are typhoid, amoebic and bacillary dysentery, malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis, influenza and pneumonia. Incidence of typhoid is highest in spring; pneumonia and influenza occur most frequently in winter.

6. Treatment for Typhoid: Injections of sparteine or camphor are used for heart stimulation. The camphor is dissolved in a sweet oil or water solution with a 25% camphor base. Apparently this camphor injection is not used in US. Injections of ouabain are also given as heart stimulants. Injections of glucose

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ranging from 5% to 25% are given daily plus a rigorous diet. Large quantities of quinine are used and also a liberal amount of vitamin C.

7. Treatment for Malaria: Quinine and iodo-tannic acid.
8. Treatment for Influenza: *Sulfamiazene, aspirin, laxatives, camphor injections for heart stimulation and compulsory confinement to bed.
9. Treatment for Trachoma: An electric vibrator is used on eyelids as well as hand massage for the eyelids. This treatment is highly successful.
10. Treatment for Yellow Jaundice: Penicillin, vitamin C, *sulfamiazene, camphor injections for heart stimulation and calomel for bile.
11. Departments for internal medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, ear nose and throat and children's diseases are also established in this hospital. Principal children's diseases are malnutrition, chronic malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis and yellow jaundice.
12. Medical statistics are not assembled and published in report form to the Ministry of Health. However, the number of typhoid cases are reported on the day of admission to the Ministry of Health.
13. Although no one is designated as medical director of the hospital, Dr (fnu) Na'jabodi is regarded by the staff doctors as the chief physician. He is a surgeon particularly skilled in internal surgery. He is very conscientious and interested in his patients' welfare. He visits each of them daily. He has been a professor of anatomy at the University of Tehran Medical School since about 1942. He studied medicine in France. He is well liked by both physicians and patients.
14. Hasan Sajadian is superintendent of the hospital. He is in charge of finances and purchases food, medicine and equipment. Almost all medicine and medical instruments come from US, France and Great Britain in that order. None come from USSR.

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* Comment: Most probably sulphamerazine.7

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